

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Alexandria Division**

AIDA ELZAGALLY <i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
v.)	1:19-cv-00853 (LMB/JFA)
)	
KHALIFA HIFTER,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
)	

**OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS'
MOTION FOR DEFUALT JUDGMENT**

Imposing default against Mr. Hifter, when the case against him is based entirely on speculation and news articles, would be an unjust remedy. Plaintiffs, even after their depositions, have presented no evidence whatsoever that Mr. Hifter, or even the Libyan National Army, was responsible for the deaths of their loved ones. Mr. Hifter has stated under oath that he has no knowledge of the incidents alleged in the Complaint. When he is eventually deposed—and he intends to sit for a deposition—his answers will be the same. Moreover, in written discovery, Mr. Hifter has answered interrogatories and produced all responsive documents that he has; he should not be punished for not possessing the treasure trove of military “plans, budgets, reports, maps, [and] organizational charts” that Plaintiffs apparently were hoping to receive from him. He is no longer the leader of the LNA and cannot produce what he does not have.

Factual Background

Libya is in the midst of a chaotic civil war, involving multiple factions, militias, coalitions, and foreign state militaries and mercenaries. Mr. Hifter was formerly the leader of the Libyan National Army (“LNA”), one of the factions in that war. He has stepped down from that role and is currently a candidate for President in the upcoming election.

Mr. Hifter was scheduled to appear for a remote deposition on May 9, 2022. His duties in Libya caused an unexpected and unavoidable conflict with this date. Upon learning this, Mr. Hifter offered to reschedule the deposition to the weeks of June 7 or June 13. Plaintiffs declined.

Mr. Hifter has fully answered Interrogatories, attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**. He has responded to Requests for Documents, attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**. He has produced all responsive documents in his possession, custody, or control. In addition, Mr. Hifter has produced an affidavit, stating under penalty of perjury that he has no knowledge of the bombings or missile attacks that occurred on the dates and locations alleged by Plaintiffs.

It is apparent from their depositions that Plaintiffs have little more knowledge about these incidents than Mr. Hifter. They know nothing about who was responsible for the explosions, and they have produced no other witnesses or evidence to support their speculation that Mr. Hifter or even the LNA was responsible.

On October 11, 2021, Plaintiff Abdulhameed Al-Harrama was deposed, excerpts of which are attached as **Exhibit 3**. He testified that he did not witness his

son's death. Ex. 3, pp. 15–17. He had no personal knowledge about the cause of the explosion. *Id.*

On October 14, 2021, Plaintiff Abdulhameed Tunalli, son of decedent Msaddek Tunalli, was deposed, excerpts of which are attached as **Exhibit 4**. He testified that he did not witness his father's death, who was allegedly killed by an explosion. Ex. 4, pp. 12–13. He had no personal knowledge of the munition that killed his father. *Id.* at 22. Indeed, he testified that there was a Russian invasion taking place at the time of his father's death. *Id.* at 16. He testified about a video produced in discovery in which his father can be seen pointing out damaged buildings, but the video does not depict any explosions, it does not depict his death, and there is no time stamp on the video to show when the video was taken. *Id.* at 24–28.

On October 14, 2021, Plaintiff Abdulrauf Tunalli, also a son of decedent Msaddek Tunalli, was deposed, excerpts of which are attached as **Exhibit 5**. He testified that he also did not witness his father's death. Ex. 5, p. 19. He testified that that his father was a member of the anti-Hifter military forces, fighting against Hifter, dressed in his military uniform, and armed with a handgun, the day he died. *Id.* at 14, 17–18, 31. According to this testimony, Msaddek Tunalli was not a civilian, but was actively participating in the Libyan civil war.

Plaintiff Aida Elzagally, the wife of decedent Msaddek Tunalli, was deposed on October 11, 2021, and although that deposition was suspended and has yet to be completed, based on the testimony of her sons and the allegations of the Complaint, she has no more personal knowledge of how he died than her sons. Plaintiffs' counsel

has agreed that the rest of the Tunalli children, Alaa, Huhamad, and Abduladeem, were also not witnesses and do not have any personal knowledge of how their father was killed.

On October 11, 2021, Plaintiff Mais Ahmed Mayouf was deposed, excerpts of which are attached as **Exhibit 6**. She testified that her house was bombed, killing members of her family. Ex. 6, pp. 17–18. She possessed no personal knowledge about the munition that hit her home. *Id.* at 24–26.

Legal Standard

Where a discovery violation has occurred, it is within the Court’s discretion to choose an appropriate remedy considering the totality of the circumstances. *Samsung Elec. Co. v. Nvidia Corp.*, 314 F.R.D. 190, 200 (E.D. Va. 2016). The four-part test is (1) whether the non-complying party acted in bad faith; (2) the prejudice caused by non-compliance; (3) the need for deterrence; and (4) whether a less drastic sanction would be effective. *Id.* In the D.C. Circuit, when faced with default judgment in the context of a Torture Victims Protection (“TVPA”) Case, it found that a court does not unquestionably accept a complaint’s unsupported allegations as true. *See Kim v. Democratic People’s Republic of Korea*, 774 F.3d 1044, 1047 (D.C. Cir. 2014).

Argument

The appropriate remedy in this case is something short of default because Plaintiffs’ allegations are bare assertions with no supporting evidence, and the balance of the four factors weighs in favor of a less drastic sanction.

First, Mr. Hifter has not acted in bad faith. Admittedly, he has had to

reschedule depositions on short notice, and he has agreed to pay the associated costs. He is not, however, refusing to be deposed. Additionally, unlike *Anderson*, cited by Plaintiffs, this is not a case where Mr. Hifter is refusing to produce documents that he has. *See Anderson v. Found. for Advancement, Educ. & Emp. of Am. Indians*, 155 F.3d 500 (4th Cir 1998). Mr. Hifter, who was the leader of the LNA at the onset of this litigation, asserted good faith objections to producing military documents under his command. While those objections have been overruled, Mr. Hifter is no longer in command of the LNA. The documents that Plaintiffs want are not within Mr. Hifter's command or control. The fact that he has not produced a trove of documents as hoped by Plaintiffs is not evidence of bad faith.

Under the second factor, the prejudice to Plaintiffs is not substantial because their case lacked any evidence to begin with. Mr. Hifter has no knowledge of the events alleged in the Complaint, and none of the plaintiffs has any personal knowledge of Mr. Hifter. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Hifter's answers will be any different from his written statements.

Under the fourth factor, a less drastic sanction would be effective. For example, Mr. Hifter could be prohibited from testifying or introducing evidence on his own behalf, while still being permitted to contest liability and hold Plaintiffs to their burden of production. Indeed, the D.C. Circuit's opinion in *Kim* suggests that this approach would be appropriate.

In *Kim*, the Plaintiffs alleged that their relative had been abducted by North Korea, tortured, and killed. *Kim*, 774 F.3d at 1049. Their allegations were supported

by confirmed evidence that North Korean agents had planned and executed the abduction. *Id.* There were two expert witnesses who provided evidence that victims of forced abduction by North Korea, particularly those with Kim’s political and religious beliefs, were subjected to torture, and there was expert testimony that Kim died from starvation. *Id.* at 1049–51. The D.C. Circuit found Plaintiffs’ evidence to be “satisfactory to the court” to support default judgment, but specifically noted that if there had not been “confirmed evidence” tying Kim’s disappearance to North Korea, the outcome would likely have been different, requiring “too many logical leaps.” *Id.* at 1051.

In this case, Plaintiffs ask this Court to make far too many logical leaps. Even ignoring chain of command issues and assuming that Mr. Hifter was responsible for every bullet and shell fired by the LNA,¹ Plaintiffs have not presented any evidence that the subject explosions were the result of LNA munitions. In this multi-faction, muddled mess of a civil war in Libya it is simply too much of a leap to attribute any discreet explosion to the LNA. Plaintiffs have produced no admissible evidence and no expert testimony at all, and therefore, they should not be awarded a default judgment.

Conclusion

Default judgment in this case is far too harsh of a sanction given the totality of the circumstances, particularly the lack of any evidence to support Plaintiffs’ TVPA

¹ This is not the law. *See Doe v. Drummond Co.*, 782 F.3d 576, 609 (11th Cir. 2015); *see also Yousuf v. Samantar*, 2012 WL 3730617, *11 (E.D. Va. Aug. 28, 2012) (quoting *Chavez v. Carranza*, 559 F.3d 486 (6th Cir. 2009)).

claim. Wherefore, Defendant Khalifa Hifter respectfully requests that this Court deny Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment, and that if a sanction is to be imposed, that it be limited to a monetary sanction, and that Mr. Hifter be allowed to file a motion for summary judgment or otherwise contest liability, even if it means simply holding Plaintiffs to their burden.

Dated: June 3, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jason C. Greaves

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on June 3, 2022, a copy of the foregoing was filed with the Clerk of the Court using the Court's CM/ECF system, which will send a copy to all counsel of record.

/s/ Jason C. Greaves

Jason C. Greaves

Attorney for Defendant Khalifa Hifter